

companies reported that they were engaged in the provision of competitive access services.⁷⁰ We do not have information on the number of carriers that are not independently owned and operated, nor have more than 1,500 employees, and thus are unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of CAPs that would qualify as small business concerns under the SBA's definition. Consequently, we estimate that there are fewer than 57 small CAPs.

19. Operator Service Providers. Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a definition of small entities specifically applicable to providers of operator services. The closest applicable definition under the SBA rules is for telephone communications companies except radiotelephone (wireless) companies.⁷¹ The most reliable source of information regarding the number of operator service providers nationwide is the data that we collect annually in connection with the TRS Worksheet. According to our most recent data, 25 companies reported that they were engaged in the provision of operator services.⁷² We do not have information on the number of carriers that are not independently owned and operated, nor have more than 1,500 employees, and thus are unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of operator service providers that would qualify as small business concerns under the SBA's definition. Consequently, we estimate that there are fewer than 25 small operator service providers.

20. Pay Telephone Operators. Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a definition of small entities specifically applicable to pay telephone operators. The closest applicable definition under SBA rules is for telephone communications companies except radiotelephone (wireless) companies.⁷³ The most reliable source of information regarding the number of pay telephone operators nationwide is the data that we collect annually in connection with the TRS Worksheet. According to our most recent data, 271 companies reported that they were engaged in the provision of pay telephone services.⁷⁴ We do not have information on the number of carriers that are not independently owned and operated, nor have more than 1,500 employees, and thus are unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of pay telephone operators that would qualify as small business concerns under SBA's definition. Consequently, we estimate that there are fewer than 271 small pay telephone operators.

⁷⁰ TRS Worksheet.

⁷¹ 13 CFR § 121.201, SIC 4813.

⁷² Id.

⁷³ 13 CFR § 121.201, SIC 4813.

⁷⁴ TRS Worksheet.

21. **Resellers (including debit card providers).** Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a definition of small entities specifically applicable to resellers. The closest applicable SBA definition for a reseller is a telephone communications company except radiotelephone (wireless) companies.⁷⁵ However, the most reliable source of information regarding the number of resellers nationwide is the data that the Commission collects annually in connection with the TRS Worksheet. According to our most recent data, 260 companies reported that they were engaged in the resale of telephone service.⁷⁶ We do not have information on the number of carriers that are not independently owned and operated, nor have more than 1,500 employees, and thus we are unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of resellers that would qualify as small entities or small incumbent LEC concerns under the SBA's definition. Consequently, we estimate that there are fewer than 260 small entity resellers.

22. **800 Subscribers.**⁷⁷ Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a definition of small entities specifically applicable to 800 subscribers. The most reliable source of information regarding the number of 800 subscribers is data we collect on the number of 800 numbers in use.⁷⁸ According to our most recent data, at the end of 1995, the number of 800 numbers in use was 6,987,063. We do not have information on the number of carriers not independently owned and operated, nor have more than 1,500 employees, and thus are unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of 800 subscribers that would qualify as small business concerns under the SBA's definition. Consequently, we estimate that there are fewer than 6,987,063 small entity 800 subscribers.

INTERNATIONAL SERVICES

23. The Commission has not developed a definition of small entities applicable to licensees in the international services. Therefore, the applicable definition of small entity is the definition under the SBA rules applicable to Communications Services, Not Elsewhere Classified (NEC). This definition provides that a small entity is expressed as one with \$11.0 million or less in annual receipts.⁷⁹ According to the Census Bureau, there were a total of 848 communications services, NEC in operation in 1992, and a total of 775 had annual

⁷⁵ 13 CFR § 121.201, SIC 4813.

⁷⁶ TRS Worksheet.

⁷⁷ We include all toll-free number subscribers in this category, including 888 numbers.

⁷⁸ Federal Communications Commission, CCB, Industry Analysis Division, FCC Releases, Study on Telephone Trends, Tbl. 20 (May 16, 1996).

⁷⁹ 13 CFR § 120.121, SIC Code 4899.

receipts of less than \$9,999 million.⁸⁰ The Census report does not provide more precise data.

24. International Broadcast Stations. Commission records show that there are 20 international broadcast station licensees. We do not request nor collect annual revenue information, and thus are unable to estimate the number of international broadcast licensees that would constitute a small business under the SBA definition. However, the Commission estimates that only six international broadcast stations are subject to regulatory fee payments.

25. International Public Fixed Radio (Public and Control Stations).

There are 15 licensees in this service. We do not request nor collect annual revenue information, and thus are unable to estimate the number of international broadcast licensees that would constitute a small business under the SBA definition.

26. Fixed Satellite Transmit/Receive Earth Stations. There are approximately 4200 earth station authorizations, a portion of which are Fixed Satellite Transmit/Receive Earth Stations. We do not request nor collect annual revenue information, and thus are unable to estimate the number of the earth stations that would constitute a small business under the SBA definition.

27. Fixed Satellite Small Transmit/Receive Earth Stations. There are 4200 earth station authorizations, a portion of which are Fixed Satellite Small Transmit/Receive Earth Stations. We do not request nor collect annual revenue information, and thus are unable to estimate the number of fixed satellite transmit/receive earth stations may constitute a small business under the SBA definition.

28. Fixed Satellite Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) Systems. These stations operate on a primary basis, and frequency coordination with terrestrial microwave systems is not required. Thus, a single "blanket" application may be filed for a specified number of small antennas and one or more hub stations. The Commission has processed 377 applications. We do not request nor collect annual revenue information, and thus are unable to estimate of the number of VSAT systems that would constitute a small business under the SBA definition.

29. Mobile Satellite Earth Stations. There are two licensees. We do not request nor collect annual revenue information, and thus are unable to estimate of the number of mobile satellite earth stations that would constitute a small business under the SBA definition.

30. Radio Determination Satellite Earth Stations. There are four licensees. We do not request nor collect annual revenue information, and thus are unable to estimate of the number of radio determination satellite earth stations that would constitute a small business under the SBA definition.

⁸⁰ 1992 Economic Census Industry and Enterprise Receipts Size Report, Table 2D, SIC 4899 (U.S. Bureau of the Census data under contract to the Office of Advocacy of the U.S. Small Business Administration).

31. **Space Stations (Geostationary).** Commission records reveal that there are 37 space station licensees. We do not request nor collect annual revenue information, and thus are unable to estimate of the number of geostationary space stations that would constitute a small business under the SBA definition.

32. **Space Stations (Non-Geostationary).** There are six Non-Geostationary Space Station licensees, of which only one system is operational. We do not request nor collect annual revenue information, and thus are unable to estimate of the number of non-geostationary space stations that would constitute a small business under the SBA definition.

33. **Direct Broadcast Satellites.** Because DBS provides subscription services, DBS falls within the SBA definition of Cable and Other Pay Television Services (SIC 4841). This definition provides that a small entity is expressed as one with \$11.0 million or less in annual receipts.⁸¹ As of December 1996, there were eight DBS licensees. However, the Commission does not collect annual revenue data for DBS and, therefore, is unable to ascertain the number of small DBS licensees that could be impacted by these proposed rules. Although DBS service requires a great investment of capital for operation, we acknowledge that there are several new entrants in this field that may not yet have generated \$11 million in annual receipts, and therefore may be categorized as a small business, if independently owned and operated.

MASS MEDIA SERVICES

34. **Commercial Radio and Television Services.** The proposed rules and policies will apply to television broadcasting licensees and radio broadcasting licensees.⁸² The SBA

⁸¹ 13 CFR § 121.201, SIC 4841.

⁸² We tentatively conclude that the SBA's definition of "small business" greatly overstates the number of radio and television broadcast stations that are small businesses and is not suitable for purposes of determining the impact of the proposals on small television and radio stations. However, for purposes of this Policy Statement, we utilize the SBA's definition in determining the number of small businesses to which the proposed rules would apply, but we reserve the right to adopt a more suitable definition of "small business" as applied to radio and television broadcast stations or other entities subject to this Policy Statement and to consider further the issue of the number of small entities that are radio and television broadcasters or other small media entities in the future. See Report and Order in MM Docket No. 93-48 (Children's Television Programming), 11 FCC Rcd 10660, 10737-38 (1996), 61 FR 43981 (August 27, 1996), citing 5 U.S.C. § 601(3). We have pending proceedings seeking comment on the definition of and data relating to small businesses. In our Notice of Inquiry in GN Docket No. 96-113 (Section 257 Proceeding to Identify and Eliminate Market Entry Barriers for Small Businesses), FCC 96-216, released May 21, 1996, we requested commenters to provide profile data about small telecommunications businesses in particular services, including television, and the market entry barriers they encounter, and we also sought comment as to how to define small businesses for purposes of implementing Section 257 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, which requires us to identify market entry barriers and to prescribe regulations to eliminate those barriers. Additionally, in our Order and Notice of Proposed Rule Making in MM Docket No. 96-16 (In the Matter of Streamlining Broadcast EEO Rule and Policies, Vacating the EEO Forfeiture Policy Statement and Amending Section 1.80 of the Commission's Rules to Include EEO Forfeiture

defines a television broadcasting station that has \$10.5 million or less in annual receipts as a small business.⁸³ Television broadcasting stations consist of establishments primarily engaged in broadcasting visual programs by television to the public, except cable and other pay television services.⁸⁴ Included in this industry are commercial, religious, educational, and other television stations.⁸⁵ Also included are establishments primarily engaged in television broadcasting and which produce taped television program materials.⁸⁶ Separate establishments primarily engaged in producing taped television program materials are classified under another SIC number.⁸⁷ There were 1,509 television stations operating in the nation in 1992.⁸⁸ That number has remained fairly constant as indicated by the approximately 1,550 operating television broadcasting stations in the nation as of August, 1996.⁸⁹ For 1992,⁹⁰ the number of television stations that produced less than \$10.0 million in revenue was 1,155

Guidelines), 11 FCC Rcd 5154 (1996), 61 FR 9964 (March 12, 1996), we invited comment as to whether relief should be afforded to stations: (1) based on small staff and what size staff would be considered sufficient for relief, e.g., 10 or fewer full-time employees; (2) based on operation in a small market; or (3) based on operation in a market with a small minority work force.

⁸³ 13 CFR § 121.201, SIC 4833.

⁸⁴ Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1992 Census of Transportation, Communications and Utilities, Establishment and Firm Size, Series UC92-S-1, Appendix A-9 (1995).

⁸⁵ Id. See Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1987), at 283, which describes "Television Broadcasting Stations" (SIC Code 4833) as:

Establishments primarily engaged in broadcasting visual programs by television to the public, except cable and other pay television services. Included in this industry are commercial, religious, educational and other television stations. Also included here are establishments primarily engaged in television broadcasting and which produce taped television program materials.

⁸⁶ Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1992 Census of Transportation, Communications And Utilities, Establishment and Firm Size, Series UC92-S-1, Appendix A-9 (1995).

⁸⁷ Id. SIC 7812 (Motion Picture and Video Tape Production); SIC 7922 (Theatrical Producers and Miscellaneous Theatrical Services) (producers of live radio and television programs).

⁸⁸ FCC News Release No. 31327, January 13, 1993; Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

⁸⁹ FCC News Release No. 64958, September 6, 1996.

⁹⁰ Census for Communications' establishments are performed every five years ending with a "2" or "7". See Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

establishments.⁹¹ Only commercial stations are subject to regulatory fees.

35. Additionally, the Small Business Administration defines a radio broadcasting station that has \$5 million or less in annual receipts as a small business.⁹² A radio broadcasting station is an establishment primarily engaged in broadcasting aural programs by radio to the public.⁹³ Included in this industry are commercial, religious, educational, and other radio stations.⁹⁴ Radio broadcasting stations which primarily are engaged in radio broadcasting and which produce radio program materials are similarly included.⁹⁵ However, radio stations which are separate establishments and are primarily engaged in producing radio program material are classified under another SIC number.⁹⁶ The 1992 Census indicates that 96 percent (5,861 of 6,127) radio station establishments produced less than \$5 million in revenue in 1992.⁹⁷ Official Commission records indicate that 11,334 individual radio stations were operating in 1992.⁹⁸ As of August 1996, official Commission records indicate that 12,088 radio stations were operating.⁹⁹ Only commercial stations are subject to regulatory fees.

36. Thus, the NPRM adopted today will affect approximately 1,550 full power television stations; approximately 1,194 of those stations are considered small businesses,¹⁰⁰ and 12,088 full power radio stations, approximately 11,605 of which are small businesses.¹⁰¹ These estimates may overstate the number of small entities since the revenue figures on which they are based do not include or aggregate revenues from non-television or non-radio affiliated

⁹¹ The amount of \$10 million was used to estimate the number of small business establishments because the relevant Census categories stopped at \$9,999,999 and began at \$10,000,000. No category for \$10.5 million existed. Thus, the number is as accurate as it is possible to calculate with the available information.

⁹² 13 CFR § 121.201, SIC 4832.

⁹³ Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

⁹⁴ Id.

⁹⁵ Id.

⁹⁶ Id.

⁹⁷ The Census Bureau counts radio stations located at the same facility as one establishment. Therefore, each co-located AM/FM combination counts as one establishment.

⁹⁸ FCC News Release No. 31327, January 13, 1993.

⁹⁹ FCC News Release No. 64958, September 6, 1996.

¹⁰⁰ We use the 77 percent figure of TV stations operating at less than \$10 million for 1992 and apply it to the 1996 total of 1550 TV stations to arrive at 1,194 stations categorized as small businesses.

¹⁰¹ We use the 96% figure of radio station establishments with less than \$5 million revenue from the Census data and apply it to the 12,088 individual station count to arrive at 11,605 individual stations as small businesses.

companies. There are also 1,954 low power television stations (LPTV).¹⁰² Given the nature of this service, we will presume that all LPTV licensees qualify as small entities under the SBA definition.

Alternative Classification of Small Stations

37. An alternative way to classify small radio and television stations is the number of employees. The Commission currently applies a standard based on the number of employees in administering its Equal Employment Opportunity Rule (EEO) for broadcasting.¹⁰³ Thus, radio or television stations with fewer than five full-time employees are exempted from certain EEO reporting and record keeping requirements.¹⁰⁴ We estimate that the total number of broadcast stations with 4 or fewer employees is approximately 4,239.¹⁰⁵

Auxiliary, Special Broadcast and other program distribution services

38. This service involves a variety of transmitters, generally used to relay broadcast programming to the public (through translator and booster stations) or within the program distribution chain (from a remote news gathering unit back to the station). The Commission has not developed a definition of small entities applicable to broadcast auxiliary licensees. Therefore, the applicable definition of small entity is the definition under the Small Business Administration (SBA) rules applicable to radio broadcasting stations (SIC 4832) and television broadcasting stations (SIC 4833).

¹⁰² FCC News Release, Broadcast Station Totals as of December 31, 1996, No. 71831, January 21, 1997.

¹⁰³ The Commission's definition of a small broadcast station for purposes of applying its EEO rules was adopted prior to the requirement of approval by the SBA pursuant to Section 3(a) of the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. § 632 (a), as amended by Section 222 of the Small Business Credit and Business Opportunity Enhancement Act of 1992, Public Law 102-366, § 222(b)(1), 106 Stat. 999 (1992), as further amended by the Small Business Administration Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 1994, Public Law 103-403, § 301, 108 Stat. 4187 (1994). However, this definition was adopted after the public notice and the opportunity for comment. See Report and Order in Docket No. 18244, 23 FCC 2d 430 (1970), 35 FR 8925 (June 6, 1970).

¹⁰⁴ See, e.g., 47 CFR § 73.3612 (Requirement to file annual employment reports on Form 395 applies to licensees with five or more full-time employees); First Report and Order in Docket No. 21474 (Amendment of Broadcast Equal Employment Opportunity Rules and FCC Form 395), 70 FCC 2d 1466 (1979), 50 FR 50329 (December 10, 1985). The Commission is currently considering how to decrease the administrative burdens imposed by the EEO rule on small stations while maintaining the effectiveness of our broadcast EEO enforcement. Order and Notice of Proposed Rule Making in MM Docket No. 96-16 (Streamlining Broadcast EEO Rule and Policies, Vacating the EEO Forfeiture Policy Statement and Amending Section 1.80 of the Commission's Rules to Include EEO Forfeiture Guidelines), 11 FCC Rcd 5154 (1996), 61 FR 9964 (March 12, 1996). One option under consideration is whether to define a small station for purposes of affording such relief as one with ten or fewer full-time employees.

¹⁰⁵ Compilation of 1994 Broadcast Station Annual Employment Reports (FCC Form 395B), Equal Opportunity Employment Branch, Mass Media Bureau, FCC.

39. There are currently 2,720 FM translators and boosters, 4,952 TV translators.¹⁰⁶ The FCC does not collect financial information on any broadcast facility and the Department of Commerce does not collect financial information on these auxiliary broadcast facilities. We believe, however, that most, if not all, of these auxiliary facilities could be classified as small businesses by themselves. We also recognize that most translators and boosters are owned by a parent station which, in some cases, would be covered by the revenue definition of small business entity discussed above. These stations would likely have annual revenues that exceed the SBA maximum to be designated as a small business (either \$5 million for a radio station or \$10.5 million for a TV station). Furthermore, they do not meet the Small Business Act's definition of a "small business concern" because they are not independently owned and operated.¹⁰⁷

40. **Multipoint Distribution Service (MDS).** This service involves a variety of transmitters, which are used to relay programming to the home or office, similar to that provided by cable television systems.¹⁰⁸ In connection with the 1996 MDS auction the Commission defined small businesses as entities who had annual average gross revenues for the three preceding years not in excess of \$40 million.¹⁰⁹ This definition of a small entity in the context of MDS auctions has been approved by the SBA.¹¹⁰ These stations were licensed prior to implementation of Section 309(j) of the Act. Licenses for new MDS facilities are now awarded to auction winners in Basic Trading Areas (BTAs) and BTA-like areas.¹¹¹ The MDS auctions resulted in 67 successful bidders obtaining licensing opportunities for 493 BTAs. Of the 67 auction winners, 61 meet the definition of a small business. There are 1,573 previously authorized and proposed MDS stations currently licensed. Thus, we conclude that there are 1,634 MDS providers that are small businesses as deemed by the SBA and the Commission's auction rules. It is estimated, however, that only 1,145 MDS licensees are subject to regulatory fees and the number which are small businesses is unknown.

¹⁰⁶ FCC News Release, Broadcast Station Totals as of December 31, 1996, No. 71831, January 21, 1997.

¹⁰⁷ 15 U.S.C. § 632.

¹⁰⁸ For purposes of this item, MDS also includes single channel Multipoint Distribution Service (MDS) and Multipoint Distribution Service (MMDS) application and authorizations collectively.

¹⁰⁹ See 47 CFR § 1.2110 (a)(1).

¹¹⁰ Amendment of Parts 21 and 74 of the Commission's Rules with Regard to Filing Procedures in the Multipoint Distribution Service and in the Instructional Television Fixed Service and Implementation of Section 309(j) of the Communications Act - Competitive Bidding, 10 FCC Rcd 9589 (1995), 60 FR 36524 (July 17, 1995).

¹¹¹ Id. A Basic Trading Area (BTA) is the geographic area by which the Multipoint Distribution Service is licensed. See Rand McNally 1992 Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide, 123rd Edition, pp. 36-39.

WIRELESS AND COMMERCIAL MOBILE SERVICES

41. **Cellular Licensees.** Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a definition of small entities applicable to cellular licensees. The closest applicable definition of small entity is the definition under the SBA rules applicable to radiotelephone (wireless) companies (SIC 4812). The most reliable source of information regarding the number of cellular services carriers nationwide of which we are aware appears to be the data that the Commission collects annually in connection with the TRS Worksheet.¹¹² According to the most recent data, 792 companies reported that they were engaged in the provision of cellular services.¹¹³ Although it seems certain that some of these carriers are not independently owned and operated, or have more than 1,500 employees, we are unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of cellular services carriers that would qualify as small business concerns under the SBA's definition. Consequently, we estimate that there are fewer than 792 small cellular service carriers.

42. **220 MHz Radio Services.** Since the Commission has not yet defined a small business with respect to 220 MHz radio services, we will utilize the SBA's definition applicable to radiotelephone companies -- i.e., an entity employing less than 1,500 persons.¹¹⁴ With respect to the 220 MHz services, the Commission has proposed a two-tiered definition of small business for purposes of auctions: (1) for Economic Area (EA) licensees,¹¹⁵ a firm with average annual gross revenues of not more than \$6 million for the preceding three years and (2) for regional and nationwide licensees, a firm with average annual gross revenues of not more than \$15 million for the preceding three years.¹¹⁶ Since this definition has not yet been approved by the SBA, we will utilize the SBA's definition applicable to radiotelephone companies. Given the fact that nearly all radiotelephone companies employ fewer than 1,500 employees,¹¹⁷ with respect to the approximately 3,800 incumbent licensees in this service, we

¹¹² Federal Communications Commission. CCB industry Analysis Division, Telecommunication Industry Revenue: TRS Worksheet Data, Tbl. 1 (Average Total Telecommunication Revenue Reported by Class of Carrier) (December 1996) (TRS Worksheet).

¹¹³ Id.

¹¹⁴ 13 CFR § 121.201, SIC 4812.

¹¹⁵ Economic Area (EA) licenses refer to the 60 frequencies in the 172 geographic areas as defined by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce. See Amendment of Part 90 of the Commission's Rules to Provide for the Use of the 220-222 MHz Band by the Private Land Mobile Radio Service, Second Memorandum Opinion and Order and Third Notice of Proposed Rule Making, GN Docket 93-252, 10 FCC Rcd 6880 (1995), 60 FR 26861 (May 19, 1995).

¹¹⁶ Id.

¹¹⁷ See U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1992 Census of Transportation, Communications, and Utilities, UC92-S-1, Subject Series, Establishment and Firm Size, Tbl. 5, Employment Size of Firms; 1992, SIC 4812 (issued May 1995).

will consider them as small businesses under the SBA definition.

43. Private and Common Carrier Paging. The Commission has proposed a two-tier definition of small businesses in the context of auctioning licenses in the Common Carrier Paging and exclusive Private Carrier Paging services. Under the proposal, a small business will be defined as either (1) an entity that, together with its affiliates and controlling principals, has average gross revenues for the three preceding years of not more than \$3 million, or (2) an entity that, together with affiliates and controlling principals, has average gross revenues for the three preceding calendar years of not more than \$15 million. Since the SBA has not yet approved this definition for paging services, we will utilize the SBA's definition applicable to radiotelephone companies, *i.e.*, an entity employing fewer than 1,500 persons.¹¹⁸ At present, there are approximately 24,000 Private Paging licensees and 74,000 Common Carrier Paging licensees. We estimate that the majority of private and common carrier paging providers would qualify as small businesses under the SBA definition.

44. Mobile Service Carriers. Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a definition of small entities specifically applicable to mobile service carriers, such as paging companies. The closest applicable definition under the SBA rules is for radiotelephone (wireless) companies. The most reliable source of information regarding the number of mobile service carriers nationwide of which we are aware appears to be the data that the Commission collects annually in connection with the TRS Worksheet. According to the most recent data, 117 companies reported that they were engaged in the provision of mobile services.¹¹⁹ Although it seems certain that some of these carriers are not independently owned and operated, or have more than 1,500 employees, we are unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of mobile service carriers that would qualify under the SBA's definition. Consequently, we estimate that there are fewer than 117 small entity mobile service carriers.

45. Broadband Personal Communications Service (PCS). The broadband PCS spectrum is divided into six frequency blocks designated A through F and the Commission has held auctions for each block. The Commission defined "small entity" for Blocks C and F as an entity that has average gross revenues of less than \$40 million in the three previous calendar years.¹²⁰ For Block F, an additional classification for "very small business" was added and is defined as an entity that, together with their affiliates, has average gross revenues of not more

¹¹⁸ 13 CFR § 121.201, SIC 4812.

¹¹⁹ Id.

¹²⁰ See Amendment of Parts 20 and 24 of the Commission's Rules -- Broadband PCS Competitive Bidding and the Commercial Mobile Radio Service Spectrum Cap, Report and Order, FCC 96-278, WT Docket No. 96-59, paras. 57- 60 (released June 24, 1996), 61 FR 33859 (July 1, 1996); see also 47 CFR § 24.720(b).

than \$15 million for the preceding three calendar years.¹²¹ These regulations defining "small entity" in the context of broadband PCS auctions have been approved by the SBA. No small businesses within the SBA-approved definition bid successfully for licenses in Blocks A and B. There were 90 winning bidders that qualified as small entities in the Block C auctions. A total of 93 small and very small business bidders won approximately 40% of the 1,479 licenses for Blocks D, E, and F.¹²² However, licenses for blocks C through F have not been awarded fully, therefore there are few, if any, small businesses currently providing PCS services. Based on this information, we conclude that the number of small broadband PCS licensees will include the 90 winning C Block bidders and the 93 qualifying bidders in the D, E, and F blocks, for a total of 183 small PCS providers as defined by the SBA and the Commission's auction rules.

46. Narrowband PCS. The Commission has auctioned nationwide and regional licenses for narrowband PCS. There are 11 nationwide and 30 regional licensees for narrowband PCS. The Commission does not have sufficient information to determine whether any of these licensees are small businesses within the SBA-approved definition. At present, there have been no auctions held for the major trading area (MTA) and basic trading area (BTA) narrowband PCS licenses. The Commission anticipates a total of 561 MTA licenses and 2,958 BTA licenses will be awarded in the auctions. Those auctions, however, have not yet been scheduled. Given the facts that nearly all radiotelephone companies have fewer than 1,500 employees and that no reliable estimate of the number of prospective MTA and BTA narrowband licensees can be made, we assume, that all of the licenses will be awarded to small entities, as that term is defined by the SBA.

47. Rural Radiotelephone Service. The Commission has not adopted a definition of small business specific to the Rural Radiotelephone Service, which is defined in § 22.99 of the Commission's Rules.¹²³ A significant subset of the Rural Radiotelephone Service is BETRS, or Basic Exchange Telephone Radio Systems (the parameters of which are defined in §§ 22.757 and 22.759 of the Commission's Rules). Accordingly, we will use the SBA's definition applicable to radiotelephone companies, *i.e.*, an entity employing fewer than 1,500 persons. There are approximately 1,000 licensees in the Rural Radiotelephone Service, and we estimate that almost all of them qualify as small under the SBA's definition of a small business.¹²⁴

¹²¹ See Amendment of Parts 20 and 24 of the Commission's Rules -- Broadband PCS Competitive Bidding and the Commercial Mobile Radio Service Spectrum Cap, Report and Order, FCC 96-278, WT Docket No. 96-59, para. 60 (1996), 61 FR 33859 (July 1, 1996).

¹²² FCC News, Broadband PCS, D, E and F Block Auction Closes, No. 71744 (released January 14, 1997).

¹²³ 47 CFR § 22.9.

¹²⁴ 13 CFR § 121.201, SIC 4812.

48. **Air-Ground Radiotelephone Service.** The Commission has not adopted a definition of small business specific to the Air-Ground Radiotelephone Service, which is defined in § 22.99 of the Commission's Rules.¹²⁵ Accordingly, we will use the SBA's definition applicable to radiotelephone companies, i.e., an entity employing fewer than 1,500 persons.¹²⁶ There are approximately 100 licensees in the Air-Ground Radiotelephone Service, and we estimate that almost all of them qualify as small under the SBA definition.

49. **Specialized Mobile Radio Licensees (SMR).** Pursuant to 47 CFR § 90.814(b)(1), the Commission awards bidding credits in auctions for geographic area 800 MHz and 900 MHz Specialized Mobile Radio (SMR) licenses to firms that had revenues of less than \$15 million in each of the three previous calendar years. This regulation defining "small entity" in the context of 800 MHz and 900 MHz SMR has been approved by the SBA.¹²⁷ Therefore, the regulatory fees in this item apply to SMR providers in the 800 MHz and 900 MHz bands that either hold geographic area licenses or have obtained extended implementation authorizations. We do not know how many firms provide 800 MHz or 900 MHz geographic area SMR service pursuant to extended implementation authorizations, nor how many of these providers have annual revenues of less than \$15 million. We do know that one of these firms has over \$15 million in revenues. We assume that all of the remaining existing extended implementation authorizations are held by small entities, as that term is defined by the SBA. The Commission has held auctions for geographic area licenses in the 900 MHz SMR band. There were 60 winning bidders who qualified as small entities in the 900 MHz auction. Based on this information, we conclude that the number of geographic area SMR licensees affected includes these 60 small entities

50. In addition to those licensees described in paragraph 49 above, the regulatory fees apply to all SMR providers in the Private Mobile Radio Service (PMRS) and the Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS), except for those licensees that are statutorily exempt. These radios are used by companies of all sizes operating in all U.S. business categories. Because of the vast array of SMR users, the Commission has not developed nor would it be possible to develop a definition of small entities specifically applicable to SMR users. For the purpose of determining whether a licensee is a small business as defined by the SBA, each licensee would need to be evaluated within its own business area.

¹²⁵ Id.

¹²⁶ Id.

¹²⁷ See Amendment of Parts 2 and 90 of the Commission's Rules to Provide for the Use of 200 Channels Outside the Designated Filing Areas in the 896-901 MHz and the 935-940 MHz Bands Allotted to the Specialized Mobile Radio Pool, PR Docket No. 89-583, Second Order on Reconsideration and Seventh Report and Order, 11 FCC Rcd 2639, 2693-702 (1995), 60 FR 48913 (September 21, 1995); Amendment of Part 90 of the Commission's Rules to Facilitate Future Development of SMR Systems in the 800 MHz Frequency Band, PR Docket No. 93-144, First Report and Order, Eighth Report and Order, and Second Further Notice of Proposed Rule Making, 11 FCC Rcd 1463 (1995), 61 FR 6212 (February 16, 1996).

51. **Private Land Mobile Radio Licensees (PLMR).** These radios are used by companies of all sizes operating in all U.S. business categories. Because of the vast array of PLMR users, the Commission has not developed nor would it be possible to develop a definition of small entities specifically applicable to PLMR users. For the purpose of determining whether a licensee is a small business as defined by the SBA, each licensee would need to be evaluated within its own business area.

52. The Commission is unable at this time to estimate the number of small businesses which could be impacted by the rules. However, the Commission's 1994 Annual Report on PLMRs¹²⁸ indicates that at the end of fiscal year 1994 there were 1,087,267 licensees operating 12,481,989 transmitters in the PLMR bands below 512 MHz. Further, because any entity engaged in a commercial activity is eligible to hold a PLMR license, these rules could potentially impact every small business in the U.S.

53. **Amateur Radio Service.** We estimate that 10,000 applicants will apply for vanity call signs in FY 1997. All are presumed to be individuals. All other amateur licensees are exempt from payment of regulatory fees.

54. **Aviation and Marine Radio Service.** Small businesses in the aviation and marine radio services use a marine very high frequency (VHF) radio, any type of emergency position indicating radio beacon (EPIRB), and/or radar, a VHF aircraft radio, and/or any type of emergency locator transmitter (ELT). The Commission has not developed a definition of small entities specifically applicable to these small businesses. Therefore, the applicable definition of small entity is the definition under the Small Business Administration rules applicable to water transportation and transportation by air. This definition provides that a small entity is any entity employing less than 500 persons for water transportation, and 1,500 for transportation by air.¹²⁹ The Commission is unable at this time to make a meaningful estimate of the number of potential small businesses.

55. Most applicants for individual recreational licenses are individuals. Approximately 581,000 ship station licensees and 131,000 aircraft station licensees operate domestically and are not subject to the radio carriage requirements of any statute or treaty. Therefore, for purposes of our evaluations and conclusions in this FRFA, we estimate that there may be at least 712,000 potential licensees which are small businesses, as that term is defined by the SBA. We estimate, however, that only 22,250 will be subject to FY 1997 regulatory fees.

56. **Microwave Video Services.** Microwave services includes common carrier,¹³⁰ private

¹²⁸ Federal Communications Commission, 60th Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1994 at 116.

¹²⁹ See 13 CFR § 121.201, SIC Major Group Code 44 -- Water Transportation (4491, 4492, 4493, 4499) and 45 -- Transportation by Air (4522, 4581).

¹³⁰ 47 CFR § 101 et seq (formerly part 21 of the Commission's rules).

operational fixed,¹³¹ and broadcast auxiliary radio services.¹³² At present, there are 22,015 common carrier licensees, approximately 61,670 private operational fixed licensees and broadcast auxiliary radio licensees in the microwave services. Inasmuch as the Commission has not yet defined a small business with respect to microwave services, we will utilize the SBA's definition applicable to radiotelephone companies -- i.e., an entity with less than 1,500 persons.¹³³ As for estimates regarding small businesses within the broadcast service, we rely on our estimates as discussed under mass media services. Although some of these companies may have more than 1,500 employees, we are unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of microwave service providers other than broadcast licensees that would qualify under the SBA's definition.

57. Public Safety Radio Services. Public Safety radio services include police, fire, local government, forestry conservation, highway maintenance, and emergency medical services.¹³⁴ There are a total of approximately 127,540 licensees within these services. Governmental entities as well as private businesses comprise the licensees for these services. As we indicated in the introductory paragraph, all governmental entities with populations of less than

¹³¹ Persons eligible under parts 80 and 90 of the Commission's rules can use private Operational Fixed Microwave services. See 47 CFR §§ 80 et seq., 90 et seq. Stations in this service are called operational-fixed to distinguish them from common carrier and public fixed stations. Only the licensee may use an operational-fixed station, and only for communications related to the licensee's commercial, industrial, or safety operations.

¹³² Broadcast Auxiliary Microwave Service is governed by part 74 of title 47 of the Commission's rules. See 47 CFR § 74 et seq. Available to licensees of broadcast stations and to broadcast and cable network entities, broadcast auxiliary microwave stations are used for relaying broadcast television signals from the studio to the transmitter, or between two points, such as a main studio and an auxiliary studio. The broadcast auxiliary microwave services also include mobile TV pickups which relay signals from a remote location back to the studio.

¹³³ 13 CFR § 121.201, SIC 4812.

¹³⁴ With the exception of the special emergency service, these services are governed by subpart B of part 90 of the Commission's rules. 47 CFR §§ 90.15 through 90.27. The police service includes 26,608 licensees that serve state, county, and municipal enforcement through telephony (voice), telegraphy (code) and teletype and facsimile (printed material). The fire radio service includes 22,677 licensees comprised of private volunteer or professional fire companies as well as units under governmental control. The local government service that is presently comprised of 40,512 licensees that are state, county, or municipal entities that use the radio for official purposes not covered by other public safety services. There are 7,325 licensees within the forestry service which is comprised of licensees from state departments of conservation and private forest organizations who set up communications networks among fire lookout towers and ground crews. The 9,480 state and local governments are licensed to highway maintenance service provide emergency and routine communications to aid other public safety services to keep main roads safe for vehicular traffic. The 1,460 licensees in the Emergency Medical Radio Service (EMRS) use the 39 channels allocated to this service for emergency medical service communication related to the actual delivery of emergency medical treatment. 47 CFR §§ 90.15 through 90.27. The 19,478 licensees in the special emergency service include medical services, rescue organizations, veterinarians, handicapped persons, disaster relief organizations, school buses, beach patrols, establishments in isolated areas, communications standby facilities, and emergency repair of public communications facilities. 47 CFR §§ 90.33 through 90.55.

50,000 fall within the definition of a small business.¹³⁵ There are approximately 37,566 governmental entities with populations of less than 50,000.¹³⁶ All of these licensees are exempt from payment of regulatory fees.

58. Personal Radio Services. Personal radio services provide short-range, low power radio for personal communications, radio signalling and business communications not provided for in other services. These services include citizen band (CB) radio service, general mobile radio service (GMRS), radio control radio service, and family radio service (FRS).¹³⁷ Inasmuch as the CB, GMRS, and FRS licensees are individuals, no small business definition applies for these services. We are unable at this time to estimate the number of licensees that would qualify as small under the SBA's definition, however, only GMRS licensees are subject to regulatory fees.

59. Offshore Radiotelephone Service. This service operates on several UHF TV broadcast channels that are not used for TV broadcasting in the coastal area of the states bordering the Gulf of Mexico.¹³⁸ At present, there are approximately 55 licensees in this service. We are unable at this time to estimate the number of licensees that would qualify as small under the SBA's definition.

IV. Description of Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping and Other Compliance Requirements:

60. With certain exceptions, the Commission's Schedule of Regulatory Fees applies to all Commission licensees and regulatees. Most licensees will be required to count the number of licenses or call signs authorized, complete and submit an FCC Form 159, "FCC Remittance Advice," and pay a regulatory fee based on the number of licenses or call signs.¹³⁹ Interstate

¹³⁵ 5 U.S.C. § 601(5).

¹³⁶ United States Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1992 Census of Governments (1992 Census).

¹³⁷ Licensees in the Citizens Band (CB) Radio Service, General Mobile Radio Service (GMRS), Radio Control (R/C) Radio Service and Family Radio Service (FRS) are governed by subpart D, subpart A, subpart C, and subpart B, respectively, of part 95 of the Commission's rules. 47 CFR §§ 95.401 through 95.428; §§ 95.1 through 95.181; §§ 95.201 through 95.225; 47 CFR §§ 95.191 through 95.194.

¹³⁸ These licensees are governed by subpart I of part 22 of the Commission's rules. 47 CFR § 22.1001 through 22.1037.

¹³⁹ The following categories are exempt from the Commission's Schedule of Regulatory Fees: Amateur radio licensees (except applicants for vanity call signs) and operators in other non-licensed services (e.g., Personal Radio, part 15, ship and aircraft). Governments and non-profit (exempt under Section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code) entities are exempt from payment of regulatory fees and need not submit payment. Non-commercial educational broadcast licensees are exempt from regulatory fees as are licensees of auxiliary broadcast services such as low power auxiliary stations, television auxiliary service stations, remote pickup stations and aural broadcast auxiliary stations where such licenses are used in conjunction with commonly owned

telephone service providers must compute their annual regulatory fee based on their adjusted gross interstate revenue using information they already supply to the Commission in compliance with the TRS Fund, and they must complete and submit the FCC Form 159. Compliance with the fee schedule will require some licensees to tabulate the number of units (e.g., cellular telephones, pagers, cable TV subscribers) they have in service, complete and submit an FCC Form 159. Licensees ordinarily will keep a list of the number of units they have in service as part of their normal business practices. Licensees/regulatees that must pay on the basis of subscriber counts shall submit documentation which supports the number of units for which payment is submitted. Each licensee/regulatee shall provide certification by affixing their signature to the FCC Form 159 that all information submitted is true and accurate. No additional outside professional skills are required to complete the FCC Form 159, and it can be completed by the employees responsible for an entity's business records.

61. Each licensee must submit the FCC Form 159 to the Commission's lockbox bank after computing the number of units subject to the fee. As an option, licensees are permitted to file electronically or on computer diskette to minimize the burden of submitting multiple copies of the FCC Form 159. Although not mandatory, the latter procedure may require additional technical skills. Licensees who pay small fees in advance supply fee information as part of their application and do not need to use the FCC Form 159.

62. Licensees and regulatees that are exempt from payment of regulatory fees due to their status under Section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. § 501(c), shall submit a copy of their current IRS Determination Letter or equivalent certification from a governmental authority attesting to their non-profit status.

63. Licensees and regulatees are advised that failure to submit the required regulatory fee and/or the required supporting documentation in a timely manner will subject the licensee or regulatee to a late payment fee of an additional 25% in addition to the required fee.¹⁴⁰ Until payment is received, no new or pending applications will be processed, and existing authorizations may be subject to rescission.¹⁴¹ Further, in accordance with the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, federal agencies may bar a person or entity from obtaining a federal loan or loan insurance guarantees if that person or entity fails to pay a

non-commercial educational stations. Emergency Alert System licenses for auxiliary service facilities are also exempt as are instructional television fixed service licensees. Regulatory fees are automatically waived for the licensee of any translator station that: (1) is not licensed to, in whole or in part, and does not have common ownership with, the licensee of a commercial broadcast station; (2) does not derive income from advertising; and (3) is dependent on subscriptions or contributions from members of the community served for support. Receive only earth station permittees are exempt from payment of regulatory fees. A regulatee will be relieved of its fee payment requirement if its total fee due, including all categories of fees for which payment is due by the entity, amounts to less than \$10.

¹⁴⁰ 47 U.S.C. § 1.1164(a).

¹⁴¹ 47 U.S.C. § 1.1164(c).

delinquent debt owed to any federal agency.¹⁴² Thus, debts owed to the Commission may result in a person or entity being denied a federal loan or loan guarantee pending before another federal agency until such obligations are paid.¹⁴³

64. The Commission's rules currently make provision for relief in exceptional circumstances. Persons or entities that believe they have been placed in the wrong regulatory fee category or are experiencing extraordinary and compelling financial hardship, upon a showing that such circumstances override the public interest in reimbursing the Commission for its regulatory costs, may request a waiver, reduction or deferment of payment of the regulatory fee.¹⁴⁴ However, timely submission of the required regulatory fee must accompany requests for waivers or reductions. This will avoid any late payment penalty if the request is denied. The fee will be refunded if the request is granted. In exceptional and compelling instances (where payment of the regulatory fee along with the waiver or reduction request could result in reduction of service to a community or other financial hardship to the licensee), the Commission will accept a petition to defer payment along with a waiver or reduction request.

V. Steps Taken to Minimize Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities, and Significant Alternatives Considered:

65. The Omnibus Consolidated Appropriation Act, Public Law 104-208, requires the Commission to revise its Schedule of Regulatory Fees in order to recover the amount of regulatory fees that Congress, pursuant to Section 9(a) of the Communications Act, as amended, has required it to collect for Fiscal Year (FY) 1997. See 47 U.S.C. §159 (a). We have sought comment on the proposed methodology for implementing these statutory requirements and any other potential impact of these proposals on small business entities. The Commission agrees with the comments submitted by AMTA concerning inclusion of all SMR providers among licensees subject to payment of regulatory fees. Clarifying language has been added to this FRFA. (See paragraph 50 infra.)

66. With the introduction of actual cost accounting data for computation of regulatory fees, we found that some fees which were very small in previous years would have increased dramatically. The statute establishing regulatory fees provides for permitted amendments to be made to the schedule of fees in the public interest.¹⁴⁵ The methodology adopted in this Report and Order minimizes this impact by limiting the amount of increase and shifting costs to other services which, for the most part, are larger entities.

¹⁴² Public Law 104-134, 110 Stat. 1321 (1996).

¹⁴³ 31 U.S.C. § 7701(c)(2)(B).

¹⁴⁴ 47 U.S.C. § 1.1166.

¹⁴⁵ See 47 U.S.C. §§ 159(b)(1)(A) and (b)(3).

67. Conversely, we have found that our costs for regulating commercial microwave (domestic public fixed) services are significantly lower than previously thought. We are, therefore, eliminating the annual "large" regulatory fee for domestic public fixed services and combining this fee category with the private microwave service with a single "microwave" designation. The impact on domestic public fixed licensees will be a reduction of the fee to a "small" up front payment for the entire license term applied only to new, modification and renewal applicants. Current domestic public fixed licensees are exempt from payment of a regulatory fee until such time as they apply for a modification or renewal of their license.

68. We have developed and adopted an alternative methodology for assessing fees to recover the regulatory costs attributable to AM and FM radio stations. The radio industry has requested relief for small stations, and we have received two alternative proposals which we have evaluated. One would segment licensees by Arbitron radio markets in addition to station class.¹⁴⁶ The other proposal would segment licensees by service area population in addition to station class.¹⁴⁷ Although neither proposal was found workable in its proposed state, we have expanded upon the use of population data to formulate our own schedule. The impact of adoption of our proposal will result in lower fees for smaller, less powerful stations relative to larger, more powerful stations in the same radio market; or stations potentially serving a larger population.

69. Several categories of licensees and regulatees are exempt from payment of regulatory fees. See Footnote 103 supra.

Report to Congress: The Commission shall include a copy of this Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, along with this Report and Order, in a report to Congress pursuant to the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, 5 U.S.C. § 801(a)(1)(A). A copy of this FRFA (or summary thereof) will also be published in the Federal Register, along with this Report and Order.

¹⁴⁶ See discussion of Montana Broadcasters Association Comments at NPRM paragraphs 29-32 supra.

¹⁴⁷ See discussion of NAB Comments at NPRM paragraphs 33-36 supra.

SOURCES OF PAYMENT UNIT ESTIMATES FOR FY 1997

In order to calculate individual service fees for FY 1997, we adjusted FY 1996 payment units for each service to more accurately reflect expected FY 1997 payment liabilities. We obtained our updated estimates through a variety of means. For example, we used Commission licensee data bases, actual prior year payment records and industry and trade association projections when available. We tried to obtain verification for these estimates from multiple sources and, in all cases, we compared FY 1997 estimates with actual FY 1996 payment units to ensure that our revised estimates were reasonable. Where it made sense, we adjusted and/or rounded our final estimates to take into consideration the fact that certain variables that impact on the number of payment units cannot yet be estimated exactly. These include an unknown number of waivers and/or exemptions that may occur in FY 1997 and the fact that, in many services, the number of actual licensees or station operators fluctuates from time to time due to economic, technical or other reasons. Therefore, when we note, for example, that our estimated FY 1997 payment units are based on FY 1996 actual payment units, it does not necessarily mean that our FY 1997 projection is exactly the same number as FY 1996. It means that we have either rounded the FY 1997 number or adjusted it slightly to account for these variables.

| FEE CATEGORY | SOURCES OF PAYMENT UNIT ESTIMATES |
|--|---|
| Land Mobile (All), Microwave, IVDS ¹⁴⁸ , Marine (Ship & Coast), Aviation (Aircraft & Ground), GMRS, Amateur Vanity Call Signs | Based on Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (WTB) projections of new applications and renewals taking into consideration existing Commission licensee data bases. |
| CMRS Mobile Services (incl. Cellular/Public Mobile Radio Services) ¹⁴⁹ | Based on industry estimates of growth between FY 1996 and FY 1997 and WTB projections of new applications and average number of mobile units associated with each application. |
| CMRS Messaging Services | Based on industry estimates of the number of units in operation. |
| AM/FM Radio Stations | Based on Mass Media Bureau licensee data. |
| UHF/VHF Television Stations | Based on actual FY 1996 payment units. |
| AM/FM/TV Construction Permits | Based on actual FY 1996 payment units. |
| LPTV, Translators and Boosters | Based on actual FY 1996 payment units. |
| Auxiliaries | Based on actual FY 1996 payment units. |
| MDS/MMDS | Based on actual FY 1996 payment units. |
| Cable Antenna Relay Service (CARS) | Based on actual FY 1996 payment units. |
| Cable Television System Subscribers | Based on Cable Services Bureau and industry estimates of subscribership. |
| IXCs/LECs,CAPs, Other Service Providers | Based on actual FY 1996 interstate revenues associated with contributions to the Telecommunications Relay System (TRS) Fund, adjusted to take into consideration FY 1997 revenue growth in this industry as estimated by the Common Carrier Bureau. |
| Earth Stations | Based on actual FY 1996 payment units. |
| Space Stations & LEOs | Based on International Bureau licensee data bases. |
| International Bearer Circuits | Based on International Bureau estimate. |
| International HF Broadcast Stations, International Public Fixed Radio Service | Based on actual FY 1996 payment units. |

¹⁴⁸ The Wireless Telecommunications Bureau's staff advises that they do not anticipate receiving any applications for IVDS in FY 1997. Therefore, since there is no volume, there will be no regulatory fee in the IVDS category for FY 1997.

¹⁴⁹ Licensees in the PMRS were given until August of 1996 to decide whether to convert to CMRS. For FY 1997, we anticipate a substantial increase in the volume of licensees in the CMRS category and a corresponding decrease in the number of licensees remaining in the PMRS category.

CALCULATION OF REVENUE REQUIREMENTS

| Fee Category | FY 1997 Payment Units | (times) FY 1996 Fee | (times) Payment Years | (equals) Computed FY 1997 Revenue Requirement | Pro-Rated Revenue Requirement** |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| LM (220 MHz, >470 MHz-Base, SMRS) | 14,175 | 7 | 5 | 496,125 | 550,996 |
| Private Microwave | 5,350 | 7 | 10 | 374,500 | 415,920 |
| IVDS | 0 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Marine (Ship) | 19,400 | 3 | 10 | 582,000 | 646,369 |
| GMRS/Other LM | 82,900 | 3 | 5 | 1,243,500 | 1,381,031 |
| Aviation (Aircraft) | 2,120 | 3 | 10 | 63,600 | 70,634 |
| Marine (Coast) | 2,400 | 3 | 5 | 36,000 | 39,982 |
| Aviation (Ground) | 2,760 | 3 | 5 | 41,400 | 45,979 |
| Amateur Vanity Call Signs | 10,000 | 3 | 10 | 300,000 | 333,180 |
| AM Class A | 75 | 1,250 | 1 | 93,750 | 104,119 |
| AM Class B | 1,717 | 690 | 1 | 1,184,730 | 1,315,761 |
| AM Class C | 1,013 | 280 | 1 | 283,640 | 315,011 |
| AM Class D | 2,016 | 345 | 1 | 695,520 | 772,445 |
| AM Construction Permits | 38 | 140 | 1 | 5,320 | 5,908 |
| FM Classes C,C1,C2,B | 2,809 | 1,250 | 1 | 3,261,250 | 3,621,944 |
| FM Classes A,B1,C3 | 2,762 | 830 | 1 | 2,292,460 | 2,546,006 |
| FM Construction Permits | 307 | 690 | 1 | 211,830 | 235,258 |
| Satellite TV | 101 | 690 | 1 | 69,690 | 77,398 |
| Satellite TV Construction Permit | 7 | 250 | 1 | 1,750 | 1,944 |
| VHF Markets 1-10 | 43 | 32,000 | 1 | 1,376,000 | 1,528,186 |
| VHF Markets 11-25 | 64 | 26,000 | 1 | 1,664,000 | 1,848,038 |
| VHF Markets 26-50 | 78 | 17,000 | 1 | 1,326,000 | 1,472,656 |
| VHF Markets 51-100 | 137 | 9,000 | 1 | 1,233,000 | 1,369,370 |
| VHF Remaining Markets | 225 | 2,500 | 1 | 562,500 | 624,713 |
| VHF Construction Permits | 5 | 5,550 | 1 | 27,750 | 30,819 |
| UHF Markets 1-10 | 89 | 25,000 | 1 | 2,225,000 | 2,471,085 |
| UHF Markets 11-25 | 86 | 20,000 | 1 | 1,720,000 | 1,910,232 |
| UHF Markets 26-50 | 106 | 13,000 | 1 | 1,378,000 | 1,530,407 |
| UHF Markets 51-100 | 163 | 7,000 | 1 | 1,141,000 | 1,267,195 |
| UHF Remaining Markets | 165 | 2,000 | 1 | 330,000 | 366,498 |
| UHF Construction Permits | 50 | 4,425 | 1 | 221,250 | 245,720 |
| Auxiliaries | 20,000 | 35 | 1 | 700,000 | 777,420 |
| International HF Broadcast | 6 | 280 | 1 | 1,680 | 1,866 |
| LPTV/Translators/Boosters | 2,200 | 190 | 1 | 418,000 | 464,231 |
| CARS | 1,640 | 325 | 1 | 533,000 | 591,950 |
| Cable Systems | 65,000,000 | 0.55 | 1 | 35,750,000 | 39,703,950 |
| IXC, LECs, CAPS, Others | 59,685,000,000 | 0.00098 | 1 | 58,491,300 | 64,960,438 |
| CMRS Mobile Services (Cellular/Public Mobile) | 47,300,000 | 0.17 | 1 | 8,041,000 | 8,930,335 |
| CMRS One-Way Paging | 40,850,000 | 0.02 | 1 | 817,000 | 907,360 |
| Domestic Public Fixed/Commercial Microwave | 18,845 | 155 | 1 | 2,920,975 | 3,244,035 |
| MDS/MMDS | 1,144 | 155 | 1 | 177,320 | 196,932 |
| International Circuits | 164,000 | 4 | 1 | 656,000 | 728,554 |
| International Public Fixed | 15 | 225 | 1 | 3,375 | 3,748 |
| Earth Stations | 2,500 | 370 | 1 | 925,000 | 1,027,305 |
| Space Stations (Geosynchronous) | 41 | 70,575 | 1 | 2,893,575 | 3,213,604 |
| Space Stations (Low Earth Orbit) | 1 | 97,725 | 1 | 97,725 | 108,533 |
| INTELSAT/INMARSAT Signatory | 2 | 233,425 | 1 | 466,850 | 518,484 |
| ***** Total Estimated Revenue Collected | | | | 137,334,365 | 152,523,546 |
| ***** Total Revenue Requirement | | | | 152,523,000 | 152,523,000 |
| Difference | | | | (15,188,635) | 546 |

** 1.1106 factor applied

CALCULATION OF REGULATORY COSTS

Attachment D

| Fee Category | Actual FY 1996 Regulatory Costs | Overhead & Other Indirect Pro Rated | Total Costs With Overhead & Other Indirect Pro Rated | Total Costs Pro-Rated To \$152 Million** | Adjusted Pro-Rated Costs*** |
|--|------------------------------------|--|---|---|-----------------------------|
| LM (220 MHz, >470 MHz-Base, SMRS) | 536,985 | 210,246 | 747,231 | 792,718 | 792,718 |
| Private Microwave | 897,318 | 351,327 | 1,248,645 | 1,324,655 | 1,324,655 |
| IVDS | 319,930 | 125,262 | 445,192 | 472,293 | 472,293 |
| Marine (Ship) | 4,010,683 | 1,570,303 | 5,580,986 | 5,920,722 | 5,920,722 |
| GMRS/Other LM | 4,534,058 | 1,775,220 | 6,309,278 | 6,693,348 | 6,693,348 |
| Aviation (Aircraft) | 633,302 | 247,957 | 881,259 | 934,905 | 934,905 |
| Marine (Coast) | 495,912 | 194,164 | 690,077 | 732,084 | 732,084 |
| Aviation (Ground) | 322,995 | 126,462 | 449,457 | 476,817 | 476,817 |
| Amateur Vanity Call Signs | 166,171 | 65,061 | 231,232 | 245,308 | 245,308 |
| AM Radio | 3,107,681 | 1,216,750 | 4,324,431 | 4,587,676 | |
| AM Class A | | | | | 189,930 |
| AM Class B | | | | | 2,401,649 |
| AM Class C | | | | | 574,836 |
| AM Class D | | | | | 1,409,793 |
| AM Construction Permits | | | | | 11,010 |
| FM Radio | 5,734,251 | 2,245,131 | 7,979,382 | 8,465,118 | |
| FM Classes C,C1,C2,B | | | | | 4,787,871 |
| FM Classes A,B1,C3 | | | | | 3,365,731 |
| FM Construction Permits | | | | | 310,670 |
| Satellite TV | | | | | 97,184 |
| Satellite TV Construction Permit | | | | | 2,440 |
| VHF Television | 3,660,252 | 1,433,099 | 5,093,351 | 5,403,403 | |
| VHF Markets 1-10 | | | | | 1,187,582 |
| VHF Markets 11-25 | | | | | 1,436,145 |
| VHF Markets 26-50 | | | | | 1,144,429 |
| VHF Markets 51-100 | | | | | 1,064,183 |
| VHF Remaining Markets | | | | | 485,476 |
| VHF Construction Permits | | | | | 23,950 |
| UHF Television | 2,549,806 | 998,326 | 3,548,132 | 3,764,121 | |
| UHF Markets 1-10 | | | | | 1,181,817 |
| UHF Markets 11-25 | | | | | 913,584 |
| UHF Markets 26-50 | | | | | 731,930 |
| UHF Markets 51-100 | | | | | 606,046 |
| UHF Remaining Markets | | | | | 175,281 |
| UHF Construction Permits | | | | | 117,518 |
| Auxiliaries | 242,897 | 95,102 | 337,999 | 358,574 | 358,574 |
| International HF Broadcast | 211,016 | 82,619 | 293,635 | 311,510 | 433,299 |
| LPTV/Translators/Boosters | 258,297 | 101,131 | 359,427 | 381,307 | 380,729 |
| CARS | 56,147 | 21,963 | 78,131 | 82,887 | 82,761 |
| Cable Systems | 18,871,818 | 7,388,882 | 26,260,700 | 27,859,291 | 27,859,291 |
| IXC, LECs, CAPS, Others | 37,118,528 | 14,533,016 | 51,651,544 | 54,795,774 | 54,795,774 |
| CMRS Mobile Services (Cellular/Public Mobile)* | 8,507,532 | 3,330,954 | 11,838,486 | 12,559,141 | 12,559,141 |
| CMRS One-Way Paging | 649,651 | 254,358 | 904,009 | 959,039 | 959,039 |
| Domestic Public Fixed/Commercial Microwave | 61,900 | 24,236 | 86,136 | 91,379 | 91,379 |
| MDS/MMDS | 798,729 | 312,726 | 1,111,455 | 1,179,114 | 1,179,114 |
| International Circuits | 4,766,610 | 1,866,270 | 6,632,880 | 7,036,649 | 3,928,584 |
| International Public Fixed | 22,621 | 8,857 | 31,478 | 33,394 | 101,103 |
| Earth Stations | 176,173 | 68,977 | 245,150 | 260,074 | 1,415,445 |
| Space Stations (Geosynchronous) | 4,595,562 | 1,799,300 | 6,394,862 | 6,784,142 | 5,055,163 |
| Space Stations (Low Earth Orbit) | 4,451 | 1,743 | 6,194 | 6,571 | 2,412,035 |
| INTELSAT/INMARSAT Signatory | 7,441 | 2,914 | 10,355 | 10,985 | 1,097,692 |
| Overhead & Other Indirect Costs | 40,452,376 | | | | |
| ***** Total | 143,771,096 | 40,452,376 | 143,771,096 | 152,523,000 | 152,520,988 |
| ***** Total Revenue Requirement | 152,523,000 | | 152,523,000 | 152,523,000 | 152,523,000 |
| Difference | (8,751,904) | | (8,751,904) | 0 | (2,012) |

* CMRS actual FY 1996 regulatory costs have been reduced \$149,233 to exclude amounts inadvertently included in the NPRM.

** 1.060873875 factor applied

*** The pro rated costs shown in the previous column needed to be adjusted to accurately reflect full-year costs attributable to each international fee category. This was necessary because certain cost accounting fee codes associated with international activities were utilized for only a small portion of FY 1996. This resulted in a skewed allocation of costs. Actual activity FTEs were utilized to make this adjustment. In making these adjustments to international fee costs, overall costs attributable to international activities did not change. Additionally, adjustments were made in this column to sub-allocate actual TV and radio costs to markets and station class, respectively. This was accomplished on a proportional basis by the same ratios between the markets and classes as those which exist between the pro-rated revenue requirements calculated for the FY 1997 TV and radio regulatory fees.

Note: Columns may not add due to rounding.

CALCULATION OF FY 1997 REGULATORY FEES

Attachment E

| Fee Category | Pro-Rated Revenue Requirement | Adjusted Activity Costs | Costs vs. Revenue Requirement Difference | Pro-Rated Revenue Requirement Plus 25% Ceiling | Round 1 Target Revenue | Round 1 Adjustable Target Revenue | Round 1 Pro-Rated Target Revenue** | Round 2 Target Revenue | Round 2 Adjustable Target Revenue | Round 2 Pro-Rated Target Revenue*** | Computed New FY 1997 Regulatory Fee | Rounded New FY 1997 Regulatory Fee | Expected FY 1997 Revenue |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| LM (220 MHz, >470 MHz-Band, SMRS) | 550,998 | 792,718 | 43.87% | 688,745 | 688,745 | | 688,745 | 688,745 | | 688,745 | 10 | 10 | 708,750 |
| Private Microwave | 415,920 | 1,324,655 | 218.49% | 519,900 | 519,900 | | 519,900 | 519,900 | | 519,900 | 10 | 10 | 536,000 |
| IVDS | 0 | 472,293 | | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | | |
| Marine (Ship) | 646,369 | 5,920,722 | 816.00% | 807,961 | 807,961 | | 807,961 | 807,961 | | 807,961 | 4 | 5 | 970,000 |
| GMRS/Other LM | 1,381,031 | 6,693,348 | 384.66% | 1,726,289 | 1,726,289 | | 1,726,289 | 1,726,289 | | 1,726,289 | 4 | 5 | 2,072,500 |
| Aviation (Aircraft) | 70,634 | 934,905 | 1223.59% | 88,293 | 88,293 | | 88,293 | 88,293 | | 88,293 | 4 | 5 | 106,000 |
| Marine (Coast) | 39,982 | 732,084 | 1731.03% | 49,978 | 49,978 | | 49,978 | 49,978 | | 49,978 | 4 | 5 | 60,000 |
| Aviation (Ground) | 45,979 | 476,817 | 937.03% | 57,474 | 57,474 | | 57,474 | 57,474 | | 57,474 | 4 | 5 | 69,000 |
| Amateur Vanity Call Signs | 333,180 | 245,308 | -26.37% | 416,475 | 245,308 | 245,308 | 310,879 | 310,879 | 310,879 | 311,096 | 3 | 5 | 500,000 |
| AM Class A | 104,119 | 189,930 | 82.42% | 130,149 | 130,149 | | 130,149 | 130,149 | | 130,149 | 1,735 | 1,725 | 129,375 |
| AM Class B | 1,315,761 | 2,401,649 | 82.53% | 1,644,701 | 1,644,701 | | 1,644,701 | 1,644,701 | | 1,644,701 | 958 | 950 | 1,631,150 |
| AM Class C | 315,011 | 574,836 | 82.48% | 393,764 | 393,764 | | 393,764 | 393,764 | | 393,764 | 389 | 390 | 365,070 |
| AM Class D | 772,445 | 1,408,793 | 82.51% | 965,556 | 965,556 | | 965,556 | 965,556 | | 965,556 | 479 | 480 | 967,680 |
| AM Construction Permits | 5,908 | 11,010 | 86.36% | 7,385 | 7,385 | | 7,385 | 7,385 | | 7,385 | 194 | 195 | 7410 |
| FM Classes C,C1,C2,B | 3,621,944 | 4,787,871 | 32.19% | 4,527,430 | 4,527,430 | | 4,527,430 | 4,527,430 | | 4,527,430 | 1,735 | 1,725 | 4,500,525 |
| FM Classes A,B1,C3 | 2,546,008 | 3,365,731 | 32.20% | 3,182,508 | 3,182,508 | | 3,182,508 | 3,182,508 | | 3,182,508 | 1,152 | 1,150 | 3,176,300 |
| FM Construction Permits | 235,258 | 310,670 | 32.06% | 294,073 | 294,073 | | 294,073 | 294,073 | | 294,073 | 958 | 950 | 308,750 |
| Satellite TV | 77,398 | 97,164 | 25.54% | 96,748 | 96,748 | | 96,748 | 96,748 | | 96,748 | 958 | 950 | 95,960 |
| Satellite TV Construction Permit | 1,944 | 2,440 | 25.51% | 2,430 | 2,430 | | 2,430 | 2,430 | | 2,430 | 347 | 345 | 2415 |
| VHF Markets 1-10 | 1,528,186 | 1,187,582 | -22.29% | 1,910,233 | 1,187,582 | 1,187,582 | 1,505,023 | 1,505,023 | 1,505,023 | 1,506,076 | 35,025 | 35,025 | 1,618,960 |
| VHF Markets 11-25 | 1,848,038 | 1,436,145 | -22.29% | 2,310,048 | 1,436,145 | 1,436,145 | 1,820,027 | 1,820,027 | 1,820,027 | 1,821,301 | 28,458 | 28,450 | 1,416,000 |
| VHF Markets 26-50 | 1,472,656 | 1,144,429 | -22.29% | 1,840,820 | 1,144,429 | 1,144,429 | 1,450,335 | 1,450,335 | 1,450,335 | 1,451,350 | 18,607 | 18,600 | 1,719,900 |
| VHF Markets 51-100 | 1,369,370 | 1,064,163 | -22.29% | 1,711,713 | 1,064,163 | 1,064,163 | 1,348,614 | 1,348,614 | 1,348,614 | 1,349,558 | 9,851 | 9,850 | 1,253,560 |
| VHF Remaining Markets | 824,713 | 485,476 | -22.29% | 780,891 | 485,476 | 485,476 | 615,244 | 615,244 | 615,244 | 615,674 | 2,736 | 2,725 | 600,000 |
| VHF Construction Permits | 30,819 | 23,950 | -22.29% | 38,524 | 23,950 | 23,950 | 30,352 | 38,524 | 38,524 | 23,950 | 4,790 | 4,800 | 38,500 |
| UHF Markets 1-10 | 2,471,085 | 1,181,817 | -52.17% | 3,088,856 | 1,181,817 | 1,181,817 | 1,497,717 | 1,497,717 | 1,497,717 | 1,498,765 | 16,840 | 16,850 | 1,524,125 |
| UHF Markets 11-25 | 1,910,232 | 913,584 | -52.17% | 2,387,790 | 913,584 | 913,584 | 1,157,785 | 1,157,785 | 1,157,785 | 1,158,595 | 13,472 | 13,475 | 1,126,600 |
| UHF Markets 26-50 | 1,530,407 | 731,930 | -52.17% | 1,913,009 | 731,930 | 731,930 | 927,575 | 927,575 | 927,575 | 928,224 | 8,757 | 8,750 | 792,350 |
| UHF Markets 51-100 | 1,267,195 | 606,046 | -52.17% | 1,583,994 | 606,046 | 606,046 | 768,042 | 768,042 | 768,042 | 768,580 | 4,715 | 4,725 | 721,275 |
| UHF Remaining Markets | 366,498 | 175,281 | -52.17% | 458,123 | 175,281 | 175,281 | 222,134 | 222,134 | 222,134 | 222,289 | 1,347 | 1,350 | 301,125 |
| UHF Construction Permits | 245,720 | 117,518 | -52.17% | 307,150 | 117,518 | 117,518 | 148,931 | 148,931 | 148,931 | 149,035 | 2,981 | 2,975 | 248,750 |
| Auxiliaries | 777,420 | 358,574 | -53.88% | 971,775 | 358,574 | 358,574 | 454,421 | 454,421 | 454,421 | 454,739 | 23 | 25 | 500,000 |
| International HF Broadcast | 1,866 | 433,299 | 23120.74% | 2,333 | 2,333 | | 2,333 | 2,333 | | 2,333 | 389 | 390 | 2340 |
| LPTV/Translators/Boosters | 464,231 | 380,729 | -17.99% | 580,289 | 380,729 | 380,729 | 482,498 | 482,498 | 482,498 | 482,836 | 219 | 220 | 484,000 |
| CARS | 591,950 | 82,761 | -86.02% | 739,938 | 82,761 | 82,761 | 104,883 | 104,883 | 104,883 | 104,956 | 64 | 65 | 105,600 |
| Cable Systems | 39,703,950 | 27,859,291 | -29.83% | 49,629,938 | 27,859,291 | 27,859,291 | 35,306,079 | 35,306,079 | 35,306,079 | 35,330,794 | 0.54 | 0.54 | 35,100,000 |
| IXC, LECs, CAPS, Others | 64,960,438 | 54,795,774 | -15.65% | 81,200,548 | 54,795,774 | 54,795,774 | 69,442,684 | 69,442,684 | 69,442,684 | 69,491,294 | 0.00116 | 0.00116 | 69,234,600 |
| CMRS Mobile Services (Cellular/Public Mobile) | 8,930,335 | 12,559,141 | 40.63% | 11,162,919 | 11,162,919 | | 11,162,919 | 11,162,919 | | 11,162,919 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 11,352,000 |
| CMRS One-Way Paging | 907,360 | 959,039 | 5.70% | 1,134,200 | 959,039 | 959,039 | 1,215,390 | 1,134,200 | | 1,134,200 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 1,225,500 |
| Domestic Public Fixed/Commercial Microwave | 3,244,035 | 91,379 | -97.18% | 4,055,044 | 91,379 | 91,379 | 115,805 | 115,805 | 115,805 | 115,898 | 6 | 5 | 94,225 |
| MDS/MMDS | 196,932 | 1,179,114 | 498.74% | 246,165 | 246,165 | | 246,165 | 246,165 | | 246,165 | 215 | 215 | 245,900 |
| International Circuits | 728,554 | 3,928,584 | 439.23% | 910,693 | 910,693 | | 910,693 | 910,693 | | 910,693 | 6 | 5 | 820,000 |
| International Public Fixed | 3,748 | 101,103 | 2597.52% | 4,685 | 4,685 | | 4,685 | 4,685 | | 4,685 | 312 | 310 | 4680 |
| Earth Stations | 1,027,305 | 1,415,445 | 37.78% | 1,284,131 | 1,284,131 | | 1,284,131 | 1,284,131 | | 1,284,131 | 514 | 515 | 1,287,500 |
| Space Stations (Geosynchronous) | 3,213,604 | 5,055,163 | 57.31% | 4,017,005 | 4,017,005 | | 4,017,005 | 4,017,005 | | 4,017,005 | 97,976 | 97,975 | 4,016,975 |
| Space Stations (Low Earth Orbit) | 108,533 | 2,412,035 | 2122.40% | 135,666 | 135,666 | | 135,666 | 135,666 | | 135,666 | 135,666 | 135,675 | 135,675 |
| INTELSAT/INMARSAT Signatory | 518,484 | 1,097,692 | 111.71% | 648,105 | 648,105 | | 648,105 | 648,105 | | 648,105 | 324,053 | 324,050 | 648,100 |
| ***** Total Estimated Revenue Collected | 152,523,549 | 152,520,988 | | 190,654,436 | 127,435,859 | 93,840,776 | 152,519,498 | 152,446,480 | 117,678,673 | 152,514,281 | | | 152,895,125 |
| ***** Total Revenue Requirement | 152,523,000 | 152,523,000 | | 152,523,000 | 152,523,000 | | 152,523,000 | 152,523,000 | | 152,523,000 | | | 152,523,000 |
| Difference | 549 | (2,012) | | 38,131,436 | (25,087,142) | | (3,502) | (78,520) | | (8,719) | | | 362,125 |

** 1.2673 factor applied *** 1.0007 factor applied

FY 1997 SCHEDULE OF REGULATORY FEES

| Fee Category | Annual Regulatory Fee |
|---|-----------------------|
| PMRS (per license) (Formerly Land Mobile - Exclusive Use at 220-222 MHz, above 470 MHz, Base Station and SMRS) (47 CFR Part 90) | 10 |
| Microwave (per license) (47 CFR Part 101) | 10 |
| Interactive Video Data Service (per license) (47 CFR Part 95) | No Fee |
| Marine (Ship) (per station) (47 CFR Part 80) | 5 |
| Marine (Coast) (per license) (47 CFR Part 80) | 5 |
| General Mobile Radio Service (per license) (47 CFR Part 95) | 5 |
| Land Mobile (per license) (all stations not covered by PMRS and CMRS) | 5 |
| Aviation (Aircraft) (per station) (47 CFR Part 87) | 5 |
| Aviation (Ground) (per license) (47 CFR Part 87) | 5 |
| Amateur Vanity Call Signs (per call sign) (47 CFR Part 97) | 5 |
| CMRS Mobile Services (per unit) (47 CFR Parts 20, 22, 24, 80 and 90) | .24 |
| CMRS Messaging Services (per unit) (47 CFR Parts 20, 22 and 90) | .03 |
| Multipoint Distribution Services (per call sign) (47 CFR Part 21) | 215 |
| Radio - AM and FM (47 CFR Part 73) | |
| Group 1 | 2,000 |
| Group 2 | 1,800 |
| Group 3 | 1,600 |
| Group 4 | 1,400 |
| Group 5 | 1,200 |
| Group 6 | 1,000 |
| Group 7 | 800 |
| Group 8 | 600 |
| Group 9 | 400 |
| Group 10 | 200 |
| AM Construction Permits | 195 |
| FM Construction Permits | 950 |

| Fee Category | Annual Regulatory Fee |
|---|------------------------------|
| TV (47 CFR Part 73) VHF Commercial | |
| Markets 1-10 | 35,025 |
| Markets 11-25 | 28,450 |
| Markets 26-50 | 18,600 |
| Markets 51-100 | 9,850 |
| Remaining Markets | 2,725 |
| Construction Permits | 4,800 |
| TV (47 CFR Part 73) UHF Commercial | |
| Markets 1-10 | 16,850 |
| Markets 11-25 | 13,475 |
| Markets 26-50 | 8,750 |
| Markets 51-100 | 4,725 |
| Remaining Markets | 1,350 |
| Construction Permits | 2,975 |
| Satellite Television Stations (All Markets) | 950 |
| Construction Permits - Satellite Television Stations | 345 |
| Low Power TV, TV/FM Translators & Boosters (47 CFR Part 74) | 220 |
| Broadcast Auxiliary (47 CFR Part 74) | 25 |
| Cable Antenna Relay Service (47 CFR Part 78) | 65 |
| Cable Television Systems (per subscriber) (47 CFR Part 76) | .54 |
| Interstate Telephone Service Providers (per revenue dollar) | .00116 |
| Earth Stations (47 CFR Part 25) | 515 |
| Space Stations (per operational station in geosynchronous orbit) (47 CFR Part 25) also includes Direct Broadcast Satellite Service (per operational station) (47 CFR Part 100) | 97,975 |
| Low Earth Orbit Satellite (per operational system) (47 CFR Part 25) | 135,675 |
| International Bearer Circuits (per active 64KB circuit) | 5 |
| International Public Fixed (per call sign) (47 CFR Part 23) | 310 |
| International (HF) Broadcast (47 CFR Part 73) | 390 |

COMPARISON BETWEEN FY 1996 & FY 1997 PROPOSED & FINAL REGULATORY FEES

| Fee Category | Annual Regulatory Fee FY 1996 | NPRM Proposed Fee FY 1997 | Annual Regulatory Fee FY 1997 |
|--|--|--|--|
| PMRS (per license) (Formerly Land Mobile-Exclusive Use at 220-222 Mhz, above 470 Mhz, Base Station and SMRS) (47 CFR Part 90) | 7 | 10 | 10 |
| Microwave (per license) (47 CFR Part 101) | 7 | 10 | 10 |
| Interactive Video Data Service (per license) (47 CFR Part 95) | 7 | No Fee | No Fee |
| Marine (Ship) (per station) (47 CFR Part 80) | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Marine (Coast) (per license) (47 CFR Part 80) | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| General Mobile Radio Service (per license) (47 CFR Part 95) | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Land Mobile (per license) (all stations not covered by PMRS and CMRS) | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Aviation (Aircraft) (per station) (47 CFR Part 87) | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Aviation (Ground) (per license) (47 CFR Part 87) | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Amateur Vanity Call Signs (per call sign) (47 CFR Part 97) | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| CMRS Mobile Services (per unit) (47 CFR Parts 20, 22, 24, 80 and 90) | .17 | .24 | .24 |
| CMRS Messaging Services [formerly One Way Paging] (per unit) (47 CFR Parts 20, 22, and 90) | .02 | .03 | .03 |
| Domestic Public Fixed Radio | 155 | See Microwave | See Microwave |
| Multipoint Distribution Services (per call sign) (47 CFR Part 21) | 155 | 215 | 215 |
| AM Radio (47 CFR Part 73) | | | |
| Class A | 1,250 | 1,750 | See Radio |
| Class B | 690 | 965 | See Radio |
| Class C | 280 | 390 | See Radio |
| Class D | 345 | 480 | See Radio |
| Construction Permits | 140 | 195 | 195 |
| FM Radio (47 CFR Part 73) | | | |